will naturally wish to prove the sincerity of their itence by some act of signal self-abnegation. I trust Mr. Dickinson will be nominated.

-A new "National Democratic Review" just appeared here, and its strongest pelitical easay discusses "The Presidency in 1856." I extract from it the following forcible tribute to the soundness and importance of a cardinal Whig principle of the time of Henry Clay-as follows:

of the time of Henry Clay—as follows:

"Claiming, as we have intimated, a large share of
the attention of the National Democratic Convention
of 1856, will be the establishment of a rale in regard to
the reflection of a President of the United States, we
take it for granted that the single term principle is the
ordinary doctrine of the Democratic party, but it is
surely necessary that we declare to the world its formal
adoption as a portion of the Democratic creed. We
can readily anticipate the objections which will be entered to a recognition of this radical, but conservative
maxim; already we are reminded of the fact that Jefferson and Jackson served each eight years as Chief
Magistrate of the nation; already we are reminded of Magistrate of the nation; already we are reminded of the proper tribute of respect which must be paid to these who have been "tried," and found equal to the emergencies of the hour; the argume nts, however, are rather strained; we are hardly dealing with a Jeffer-son or a Jackson, and it will be a difficult task to find a prolecy for resurrecting their agreed absdess. son or a Jackson, and it will be a difficult task to find an apology for resurrecting their sacred shades as political capital in 1856; we feel quite sure that, though Niobe might weep herself to stone when seeing her offspring falling under the darts of the angry gods, the genius of history will not shed a tear over the sacrilege now brewing in the Democratic heart of America.

Let me give one more extract, to illustrate the

spirit of this able and plain-spoken essay. Condering its place of issue, and the party auspices under which it appears, it is a testimony to the correctness and worth of a principle against which party Democracy has frequently struggled:

party Democracy has frequently struggled:

"But what are the facts in the case under the recognition of the right of reeligibility? The President is hardly installed in office, before he commences to move the cards of politics for a reelection; there have been exceptions in the history of the country, but they are rare. Who does not know that at this time a gigantic effort is on foot to secure in the next National Convention a Presidential succession? Every interest must be made subservient to this great result, and every Press in the United States that dares to question the propriety of such a move is to be expelled by a regular edict from the Democratic party; the great every Press in the United States that dares to question the propriety of such a move is to be expelled by regular edict from the Democratic party; the great question for us to consider is, whether the body of the Democracy shall nominate a President, or whether that nomination shall be made through the influence of Government patronage. All the wires of administrative power are now actually operating in favor a succession; thousands of officials are expected the devote a considerable share of their attention to the matter; in various portions of the country meeting matter; in various portions of the country meeting have already been called, designed to prepare the Democratic mind for a second edition of the volume

We may be charged with traveling out of the r cord; we appeal to the untrameled Press of America however, and ask if these sayings be not true. If we are correct, is it not time to awake from our sleep For ourselves, we care not for consequences, and shal allow no slavish fear of becoming subject to a charge of improper motives, to prevent a statement of 't truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. These views are not merely right in themselves

-I predict their triumph even at Cincinnati. The day of Presidential reëlections has passed. H. G.

THE SECOND ANTI-NEBRASKA CAUCUS Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Midnight.

At the close of to-day's session of the Houseone in which all the elements of discord, demoralization and disarrangement appeared to have been let loose-Mr. Lewis D. Campbell of Ohio rose to vote for Speaker, and observed that he considered it high time that another caucus of the Anti-Nebraska Members be held to review, and if need be, revise their position and course. With an understanding that one should be held, he would for this time vote Banks. The vote proceeded; the result was announced; and the House adjourned. Mr. FLAGLER of N. Y., upon due consultation made proclamation from the Clerk's desk that an Anti-Nebraska caucus would assemble at 7 in the

The Caucus assembled accordingly—the fullest by far that has been held this session. There were now scarcely more than One Hundred Anti-Nebraska Members in the city, and of these over Ninety attended the Caucus. Mr. Banks spoke briefly, absolving all from any obligation or committal to support him, and exhorting them to consider the Cause only in selecting their future candidate. Whoever that candidate might be, he should have his cordial and ardent support. It was agreed on all hands that the past should be entirely rubbed out, and each should vote now as and true men argued the policy and duty of dropping Mr. Banks for the good of the Anti-Nebraska cause, asserting that if this concession were made, the substituted candidate could be elected to

Those who urged this view failed to take into account the impossibility of doing what they proposed. If the cancurrence of three fourths of the Banks men would suffice the thing might be done: but it requires the votes of all, and they cannot be had. Some of the most devoted Anti-Nebraska men resisted every entreaty to attend this very caucus, saying: "The question to be considered is whether the majority will submit to be bullied by Geo. Dunn & Company, and we have decided that point for ourselves. We will not be driven hither and thither by a factious and meager minority. Rather let Richardson be Speaker than any Anti-Nebraska man who has so little self-respect as to accept the post against the known choice and judgment of those who may be compelled by the few disorganizers to surrender Mr. Banks. As we refuse to be turned aside from what seems to us the path of duty by any decision that the caucus may pronounce, we have no right to participate in its deliberations, and shall stay away." So they did.

After three hours of earnest and free discussion -no one being present but Members-a ballot for a candidate for Speaker was had, with the follow-

 For Nathaniel P. Banks, jr.
 66

 For Lewis D. Campbell
 12

 For A. C. M. Pennington
 5

Whereupon N. P. BANKS, jr., was afresh pro-

claimed the Anti-Nebraska condidate; on the question of making the nomination unanimous, a single No was uttered.

Before taking this vote, Mr. HowARD of Michigan, inquired: "Is the decision to be binding on "all, or only on one side ! If any decline to be "bound by the judgment of the majority, let them "now say so." No one spoke. So the vote proceeded by ballot, every one having the opportunity thus secured to him of recording his judgment un-

embarrassed by commistals of whatever kind. Mr. PURVIANCE of Pa. submitted a medified Plurality proposition-the House to vote as usual until the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth trial, when a Plurality should suffice to elect. It was unanimously approved, and the author instructed to offer it in the House, and renew the offer from day to day as he should see fit.

So closed, ofter 11 o'clock p. m., the second Anti-Nebraska Caucus held for the nomination of a Speaker. Its influences lie in the future, but they ought to be good.

THE NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

from the action of the late Board, have yet been nominated to the Senate. It seems to be understood that the President is willing to ascertain the inclinations and feeling of that Body, before taking this step. The Navel Committee, to whom the different memorials were referred, have as yet taken no action in any case, nor have they considered, formally, a plan of policy to be recommended as a mode of redressing the injustice alleged to have been inflicted. The probability is that special examples of hardship will be brought to the notice of the President, with requests for restoration, and that he will gladly accept the advice, with the consent of the Secretary of the Navy. There is little prospect of any radical change in the Act of the last Congress, because no bill, contemplating a positive reform, could be devised by human ingenuity, which would not be subjected to the same sort of clamors and denunciation. It is doubtless true that exceptional cases may be cited which subject the Board to censure, but the vast majority of those who fell under the exercise of the authority which Congress conferred upon it, fell without much sympathy from the country.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1856. Banks's vote came up strong to-day, the legitimate result of the caucus last night. Mr. Brenton and others came back to him, and he lacked but six changes to elect him.

The plurality rule was then moved by Mr. Williams of Rochester, and the previous question sprung thereon. The Yeas comprise all who support Mr. Banks, except Mr. Campbell of Ohio, with Mr. Williams of New York, and Messrs. Hickman and Barclay of Pennsylvania, who are Democrats. The Nays were Mr. Campbell of Ohio, all the Richardson men except the above, all the Southern Americans, and Messrs. Dunn, Scott, Moore, Scott Harrison, Haven, Edwards, Bayard Clark, Whitnev. Valk. Millward. Broome and Fuller. Yeas, 94; Nays, 106. Let the country note who refuses to have the House organized. Mr. Zollicoffer rather crowded Mr. Stephens in debate to-day. H. G.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1856. There has been no balloting yet to-day. The whole sitting has been consumed in unprofitable discussions between Messrs. Carlyle and McMullen. The action of the Anti-Nebraska caucus last night fortifies Banks materially. Mr. Brenton and

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

others will return.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1856. The Navy promotions were all sent in to-day, the President having suddenly determined on this course. There was much animated debate in Executive Session. Mr. Bayard denounced the law as infamous. No action was taken, and the sub-

ject is still pending. FROM WASHINGTON.
Washington, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1856.
The President gave a dinner party this evening, at which the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, the Judges of the Court of Claims and its Solicitor, the United States Attorney and Marshal for the District of Columbia, Attorney-General Cushing, and others, together with the ladies of their respective families were present.

others, together with the ladies of their respective families, were present.

The Mexican Government has made a formal demand on ours for indemnity for the destruction of the Town of Piedras Negras by Texan Rangers last Autumn, and ask protection from similar invasions, and from devastation by armed bands.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1856.
On motion of Mr. CLAYTON, the President was requested to communicate all instructions on Centra American affairs not heretofore furnished, and calling for the adjudication of the American Commissioners at Paris respecting French Spoliations on American

Petitions from Commodore Stewart, Commanders Lockwood and Long, Lieutenants Chaudler, Handy, Turner, Bowers, and Ellery, were presented, com-plaining of the action of the Kaval Board.

The presiding officer was authorized to appoint a Committee on Printing. Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CARLISLE made a speech to show the failure to organize grows out of the disturbance of the Compromise measures and the passage of the Nebraska Act—the latter giving food to heartless agitators.

Mr. McMULLEN defeuded the Democracy from the

Mr. McMULLEN defended the Democracy from the attack of Mr. Carlisle.

Messrs. STEPHENS, ZOLLICOFFER, and WASHBURN of Maine, debated the question of Slavery restriction, replying one to another.

116TH BALLOT.

Banks, 94, Richardson. 68; Fuller, 32; Pennington, 6; Messrs. Orr, Williams, and Porter, each 1. Necessry to a choice, 102.

MR WILLIAMS offered a resolution proposing to least a second of the secon elect a Speaker by plurality if after three additional rials no one shall receive a majority of the whole

The resolution was rejected—94 ayes, 196 nays. IOWA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

10WA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

CRICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1856.

The State Nominating Convention of the Democrats of Iowa, in session at Iowa City, have chosen George W. McCleary as the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State; James Pollard, Auditor; George Paul, Treasurer, and James Baker, Attorney-General.

Four Presidential electors were nominated, and eight delegates appointed to the Cincinnati Convention. It is understood that the delegates are pledged to support Douglas.

to support Douglas. PENNSYLVANIA UNITED STATES SENATOR PENNSYLVANIA UNITED STATES SENATOR HARRISBURG, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1856.

The dispatch of Jan. 14 from this place, stating that there was no regular candidate against William Bigler for United States Senator, was incorrect. The Hon. E. Joy Morris, late Minister to Naples, received forty-three votes, being the whole vote of the American and Republican Members, except one cast by Mr. Morris for John C. Flinkin of the State Senate. Mr. Morris was unanimously nominated in the American Morris was unanimously nominated in the American and Republican caucuses, and unanimously sustained on the day of Election. The Anti-National Adminis-tration party in the Legislature of Pennsylvania is

NEW-YORK STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1856.

The majority report, recommending the reelection of the entire old Board of Officers, with E. C. Delevan as President, was adopted; and the minority report by C. C. Leigh, with Bradford R. Wood as President, was laid on the table. The report of the Committee is now under discussion.

FROM BALTIMORE.

We have no mail this morning south of Charleston. The new Venezuela Minister, Don Francisco Aranda, had arrived at Charleston from Havana and stopped at the Mills House in that city, where, soon after his arrival, \$3,000 were stolen from his room.

Bishop Hughes delivered a lecture to the control of the c arrival, \$3,000 were stolen from his room.

Bishop Hughes delivered a lecture to-night at the
Maryland Institute Hall before the Young Catholic

Friend's Society. An immense audience assembled to hear him. Communication with Norfolk has been resumed. The sloop-of-war Daie has arrived at Norfolk. She-reports leaving the St. Louis and Delphin at Port Praya, all well. The flag-ship Jamestown left Port

Praya on the 12th. THE MURDER OF JUSTUS MATTHEWS. The Grand Jury this afternoon indicted Samuel Sly as principal, and Rhoda Wakeman, (the prophetess,) and Thankful S. Hersey as accessories to the murder of Justus Matthews. Their trial will soon take place.

Abigail Sables and Josiah Jackson were this evening Abigail Sables and Josiah Jackson were this evening the harged from prison. The prophetess wept like an infant on heing told that she must remain. Mrs. Herisevand, pointing to the prophetess, "They little know "what they are about in abutting up that person here."

"what they are Sout in Cauting up that person acre.,

THE BRITISH RESTRICT, ON ON THE TRADE
IN SALTPETER.
Bostos, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1856.
A telegraphic dispatch received from Halifax states
that all vessels at Calcutta with saltpeter on board, to
which clearance papers had been granted previous to
Nov. 17, would be allowed to proceed on their voyages
with their cargoes intact.

Halifax, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1856.

The steamship America left here at 8:30 last evening for Boston, where she will be due on Fridsy morning, but it is doubtful whether she will reach there in season for her mails to be dispatched south in the early train.

LATER FROM MEXICO. LATER FROM MEXICO.

New-Obleans, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1856.

By the arrival of the steamship Perass, we have Vera Cruz dates to the 8th inst. Political affairs in Mexico were in the same confused condition as at last accounts, no particular changes having occurred. Heavy northers have been experienced in the Gulf. The British bark Dagger went ashore on Christmas day at Vera Cruz and became a total loss.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1856.
The Jury in the libel suit of Donnelly vs. The Philadelphia Ledger brought in a verdict of \$1 and costs for the plaintiff.

Nos. 42 and 43—Heirs of General La Payette, plaintiffs, vs. Joseph Kenton, et al. Same vs. Edward C. Carter, et al. Argument continued by the Hon. J. B. Benjamin for defendants, and concluded by Mr. Miles Taylor for plaintiffs.

HEAVY BURGLARY AT PORT CHESTER.
PORT CHESTER, (Conn.) Thursday, Jan. 17.
The store of C. B. Merritt, in this village, was broken open last night, and goods stolen to the amount of \$2,000.

ICE IN THE OHIO. CAIRO, (III.) Thursday, Jan. 17, 1856.

There is more ice in the Ohio River than was ever before known. The river, on this side, is frozen, in this vicinity, more than a hundred feet from shore.

SENATE ... ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 17. WILL NOT GRANT DIVORCES.

to be divorced, the one from his wife, and the other from her husband, reported against granting the prayers of the petitioners, on Constitutional grounds, without considering the merits involved. The report of the Committee was agreed to without a dissenting

Mr. C. P. SMITH presented a memorial from the Board of Supervisors of the County of Kings, asking the passage of an act to provide for the recording notices of lis pendens, and for printing calendars of the Circuit and Supreme Courts in said County.

Mr. C. P. SMITH also gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Long Island Trust Company of New-York.

IN RELATION TO ADOPTION,

York.

IN RELATION TO ADOPTION,

Mr. SPENCER introduced the following bill this morning, and it was referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

AN ACT in relation to Adoption.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do made as follows:

SECTION I. In all cases in which any person or persons, now or herestice, may be submirated by law to bind out by indenture any child to be apprentice, clerk or servant, it shall be lawful for such person or persons in and by such indenture to bind out such child as a child of adoption instead of as apprentice or servant, and to change the name of such child to a new name by adoption, and thereupon such adopted child, in addition to its rights as a child of its natural parents, shall have, and its adoptive parent or parents shall have all the rights and duties as helrs and next of kin which they respectively would have if it were a lawful, natural child of such its adoptive parent or parents, and such child shall thereafter be considered in law as the lawful issue of such adoptive parent or parents, and such child shall thereafter be considered in law as the lawful issue of such adoptive parent or parents for each purposes of descent, inheritance and support, provided, however, that the original name, as well as the new name by adoption of such child, and be bused in such indenture, and the said indenture shall be signed in this State by the parties so binding out such child, and by the party adopting such child, and shall be by them acknowledged in this State before an officer authorized to take the acknowledgement of deeds, and shall be recorded in the effice of the Secretary of State.

Sec. 2. This not shall take effect immediately.

CONCERNING DIVORCES.

Mr. RICHARDISON had leave to introduce the following bill, which was sent to the Judiciary Com-

Mr. RICHARDSON had leave to introduce the fol-owing bill, which was sent to the Judiciary Com-

ee years, without just cause.

1. When the ground therefor shall appear to have been caused by the procurement or fault, or with the contrivance of the plaintiff.

2. When the party offending shall have been forgiven by the injured party, and such forgiveness be proved by express proof, or by the voluntary cohabitation of the parties.

3. When the space of five years shall have expired after the cause of action shall have contried.

SEC. 4. Action for such divorce may be commenced, prosecuted and defended in the Supreme Court in the same manner and subject to the same incidents as other civil actions for relief; a complaint therefor may be exhibited by a wife in her cown insine as well as by her hashend. And all pleadings in such actions shall be duly verified by the party making the same.

THE BOWERY SAVINGS-BANK.

The Senate received the following Report from the officers of this Institution this morning:

Amount received on deposit for the past year. \$2,827,523 00 Number of Depositors. \$2,827,523 04 Amount paid to depositors. \$2,822,532 04 Amount of interest received on bonds and morn. \$13,742 04 Amount of interest received on seck. \$108,006 05 Amount of interest past to depositors. \$27,730 04 The rate of interest paid to depositors was 5 per cent per singum on sums of \$500 and upward, and 6) per cent per annum on sums of \$500 and upward, and 6) per cent per annum.

ms less than \$5.0.
amount of bonds and unortgages held on the let day of 15.6, was \$2,569, \$60.
amount of stock on the same day was \$2,327,331 90; in-

Bowery Bank
Paufic Bank
Tradesmens Bank
Continental Bank
Fulton Bank
Marbattan Company
the vault of this Bank

The House then voted with the following result:

R. D. SHERMAN of Oricida County, was voted for by Merra,
Abbott Alger, Barnes, Burton, Carpenter, Cubb, Cole, Daw
son, Devening, Dewey, S. Dudley, Fowler, Gazo, Goodnich,
Gould, Greene, Hampton, Horle, H. Hyde, Juliand, Ketcham,
Kimman, Lafever, Longstreef, Main, Mailtory, Malthy, Massey,
Kimman, Lafever, Longstreef, Main, Mailtory, Malthy, Massey,
Meed, Morgan, Psine, Peck, Penfield, Powers, Pendergrast,
Rose, B. Smith, Snow, Squire, van Der Veer, Wekeman, Warner, Wells, Williams—44.

G. M. STEVENS of Kings County was voted for by Messra,
G. M. STEVENS of Kings County was voted for by Messra,
G. M. STEVENS of Kings County was voted for by Messra,
G. M. STEVENS of Kings County was voted for by Messra,
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G. M. STEVENS of Kings County was voted for by Messra,
Gouet, Hakes, Hobbs, Hoysradt, R. H. S. Hyde, Jenkins, John
Goest, Hakes, Hobbs, Hoysradt, R. H. S. Hyde, Jenkins, John
Goest, Hakes, Hobbs, Hoysradt, R. H. S. Hyde, Jenkins, John
Cott, Reed, Rodgers, Schoomasker, Simons, Suedeker, Ten
Gott, Reed, Rodgers, Whittenour, E. T. Wood, I. Wood, J. Wood—St.
Horizon, Charles, Whittenour, E. T. Wood, I. Wood—St.
Breck Thomas, There Whittenour, E. T. Wood, I. Wood—St.
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Miller, A. J. Mills, Parker, Ray, Reeve, Reilly, Shea W. Wight-3a.
A. LOREY of Saratoga was voted for by Mesars. Floyd, y. Hanchell, Mahon, W. S. Smith, Trimmer, Woods-7.
M. ELWOOD by Mr. White.

Mr. DAWSON moved that Riena. U. Sherman be ected Cerk by acclamation. Mr. WAKEMAN moved a vote in the usual way.

Mr. DAWSON moved the previous question. 16 to 76.
Mr. DAWSON withdrew his resolution.
Mr. MAHEN moved that the election of Clerk be

ostponed for two weeks.

Mr. DUGANNE moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

Mr. GLOVER moved that the House proceed to vote in the usual way. Carried. The result was:

J. I. Johnson 1 James M. Elwood 1 No choice. Mr. ODELL called upon Democrats to surrender,

like Crockett's coon, and elect Mr. Sherman. He moved another vote. Carried, and it resulted as fol

mr. BREVOORT moved to lay the motion on the The motion to lay on the table was lost. Yeas, 55; Nays, 60. Mr. BREVOORT moved that the programme made

out by Messrs. Weed & Co., for the organization of the House be furnished Members. Not in order. Mr. ANTHON moved that the consideration of the

solution be postponed to Monday next. Lost Mr. DOLAN moved an adjournment. Lost. Mr. CARPENTER moved for another vo Speaker.
Mr. DUGANNE moved that the House continue

voting under the majority rule.

Mr. DAWSON moved the previous question—on the resolution to have the plurality rule prevail on the KETCHAM modified the motion so as to have

the plurality rule take effect on the third vote.

The call for the previous question was not seconded.

Year 58: Nave 5 Yens, 58; Nays, 58.

Mr. A. WOODS, having permission, asked the gen Mr. A. WGODS, having permission, asked the gen-tleman who yesterday moved the election of R. U. Sherman as Clerk (Mr. Hoyle) to rise and state whether it was with the assent of the Democratic Members here who had voted for him as Speaker. He had not given his assent, and it would relieve him (Mr. W.) from much embarrassment for the gentleman to ex-

plain his position.

Mr. HOYLE said he had not consulted any party of

Mr. HOYLE said he had not consulted any party or set of men upon the proposition he made. He consid-ered it his duty and right to offer the proposition, and had made it without the knowledge or assent of a sin-gle member of the Democratic party. There had been no previous consultation on the matter. He had, how-ever stated to Democrats and others that when the time came, he would vote for Richard U. Sherman. He had reasons for such a course, which it was not nec essary here to state. One of his reasons, however, was that the House might be organized immediately. But he found now that the House had been reduced to the original system of procuring an organization, and But he found now that the House had been reduced to the original system of procuring an organization, and if Members were willing to consume the time of the session in the sane manner it had been, he, for one, could not object, and he would vote for Mr. Sherman until another man more acceptable to him was presented. He assumed the entire responsibility of his position, and asked no one to share it with him.

Mr. ANTHON, in the course of a few remarks, expressed the hope that the parties electing the Speaker vesterday would be buried in an antediluvian grave.

Mr. A. WOODS (N. Y.), in reply, hoped the gentleman would return to New-York and bring up that portion of his constituents from whom he accepted nomination, knowing them to be the Tammany Hall or Soft-Shell party, that they might be present when the grave was opened.

the grave was opened.

Mr. DUGANNE moved, as an amendment, that the House vote three times a day, and that the plurality rule do not take effect until 252 votes had been had. rule do not take effect until 252 votes had been had.

Mr. B. BAILEY moved to lay the subject on the
table, for the purpose of calling up the resolution offered vesterday by Mr. Hoyle, appointing Mr. Sherman Clerk. The motion was carried.

The question was upon the motion of Mr. Glover,
made yesterday, to amend by substituting the name of
John S. Nafew.

ohn S. Nafew. Mr. WARNER called for the previous question—or appointing R. U. Sherman Clerk.
Mr. HAYES moved an adjournment. Carried-68

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER.

Controller Cook sent his Annual Report to the Legislature yesterday. We give the more important

GENERAL FUND. \$ 279,054 SE 1.753.766 61 unt of Warrants drawn on th 2,613 31— #2,090,150 64 Treasury remaining unpaid on the 3cth September, 1834..... Amount of receipts into the trea-sury during the year ending 20th September, 1855, (see statement

Arogant transferred from the School
Fund for bonds taken for sales of
General Fund lands assigned to
the School Fund.

Amount transferred from the School
Fund for int. accused on bonds assigned to that fund.

Amount of warrants drawn on the
treasure remaining monaid on the 20.517.25 475 53-1.717,3/2 75

Deficiency in the revenue on Sept. 36, 1853.....

Add to the above the amount of the Controller's bonds issued during the year for temporary loans to the Trasary (temporarily stated as part of the State debt), which remained unpell on the 30th September, being. \$557,863 **8**9 And it shows an actual deficiency of......

ber, 1855, \$537,863 89.
This is not unexpected to this department, except

the total amount is somewhat increased over the estimate contained in the last Annual Report of the Controller.

The amount of the temporary debt on the 30th September, 1855, of the General Fund, was estimated in that report at \$495,407 17, provided the Auditor of the Canal Department was unable to pay the \$200,000 from the Canal revenue for the Support of Government, under the provisions of article 7, section 3, of the Constitution

the Constitution This amount has not been received from the Auditor, owing to the fact that the diminished revenues of the canals for the facal year were absorbed by prior liens upon those revenues, created by the same instrument

The absolute excess of the debt of the General The absolute excess of the debt of the General Fund, over the estimate furnished in the Cohtroller's annual report of last year, is \$42,456 12. The total receipts into the treasury are exhibited in detail in table Λ, and the disbursements in table B,

annexed to this report.

ESTIMATED REVENUE applicable to the ordinary expenses of
Government for the fixed year, commencing on the let Octo
tober, 1855:

Fees of the Secretary's office.
Fees of the Secretary's office.
Fees of the Controller's office.
Fees of the Clark of the Court of Appeals.
Tolls Cavars Lake Inlet.
Tax on foreign Insurance Companies.
Sales of Isads.
Sales of the Natural History of New-York. Sackett's Herbor and Saratogs Reilroad Company-State Prison carnings

Total. \$2,060,300 00
ESTIMATED EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT for the fixed year, commencing on the list October, 1855.
Salaries of the efficiers of Government, and of the clerks of the public offices. \$62,500 00
Salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court. Legislature, for compensation of Members, officers, etc. \$5,000 00

the Laws of 1847. This sale resulted in settling the ucetion as to the final less to the State of the \$150,000 issued in 1840 for the benefit of that road.

stock 'vis annual report of the Controller furnishes a The head that transaction. Expenses of the State Cabinet of Natural History and Curstor's salary. Expenses of building new hall for the State Cabi net of Natural History and the Agricultura Museum. 1,600 00 Museum

An ones of the State Library

Expenses of the Regents of the University... dental expenses of accernment.

rebenske of criminals

rebenske of fugitives from justice.

missary's Departmen. 16,000 1,000 Compensation of the Committee to examine the accounts of the Treasurer, and of the Canal and Banking Departments.

Transportation of the session laws, journals and documents of the Legislature, &c., including expenses of bexes.

Advances to County Transport 1.100 (15,000 00 preme Court.
Interest on the Albany basin loan.
Interest on the Albany basin loan.
Interest on the State debt created for the behefit of the Stockbridge Indians.
Interest on \$50,000 Canal loan per chap. \$74, Laws of 1849. Mr. KETCHAM moved four votes, and on the 2,160 00 3,000 00 on the Oswego Canal loan of \$200,000, aspecific funds.

Expenses of the Unondaga salt springs.

Copies of the Report of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court for the several County Clerks, and for exchange with other States.

For asperintending the publication of the Colonial For saperintunding the publics History... Draining the Cayoga Marshey... State Prison Debts... 1,480 00 25,000 00 10,000 00 1,000 00 10,000 00 State Frizon Debts.
Indian youths, for instruction &c.
Improvement of the Owasco Lake Outlet.
Improvement of the Salmon River.
Interest on temporary loats.
Appropriation to the Canal Fund from State Tax.
Miscellan-cous and estimated appropriations by the sane convicts...... Eve and Ear Infirmary, New-York...... 222,200 0 Leaving a deficiency, 30th September, 1856, of \$51,043 17

The estimated revenues of the State as shown by the preceding table, for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st October, 1855, is \$2,060,960.

The expenditures for the same period are estimated \$1,574,139 28. The following condensed statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury, and the debt of the General Fund, will place its condition on the 30th September, 1856, in a position more readily comprehended than the elaborate tables before mentioned.

The demands upon the Treasury for the fiscal year Estimated Expenses. \$1,574,130 28 Amount due various Trust Funds. 350,883 39 Amount due various Temporary Loans... Total amount of Disbursements....\$2,112,003 17

Deficiency 30th September, 1836... \$51,043 17

This amount of expenditure, it will be observed, contemplates the payment of the entire indebtedness of that fund during the present fiscal year, with the exception of \$51,043 17.

The payments from the treasury during the past fiscal year, for purposes not absolutely connected with what may be called necessary expenses of Government, and chargeable upon the General Fund, are as follows: To charitable institutions, including buildings... \$942,383 48

To lead tupprovements... \$6,317 20

To granuities... \$6,317 20

chargeable to the Canal Funds ... It is not in the province of the Controller to com-plain of the first mentioned item; but it is due to him-self to say that it exceeds the estimates of last year by

about \$120,000.

Of the estimated revenues for the support of government for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1856, \$1,650,000 is derived from direct taxation. There is chargeable upon this amount, \$320,000, payable to the Auditor of the Canal Department, for canal purposes. The balance, \$1,330,000, is equal to a mill tax upon the real and personal property of the people of the State.

State.
That comparatively modern invention of legislation That comparatively modern invention of legislation called the "Supply Bill" usually demolishes in a single night the most profound calculations in a Controller's report, and furnishes evidence that the experience derived during one hundred legislative days, is collectively more competent to judge what amount of moneys is necessary for the support of Government, than the estimates furnished by the office absolutely disbursing the same.

the same.

It is proper here to say that the estimates of the receipts and disbursements for the purposes of government have been presented in this report in obedience to the legal requirements resting upon this Department, and not from any idea of their producing more than their usual effect upon legislative action, in preventing the success of personal schemes for obtaining

venting the success of personal schemes for obtaining mency from the treasury of the State, of late so fearfully rife around the halls of the Capitol.

This is perhaps the most appropriate place to recommend to the Legislature the passage of a law during its present session, authorizing the levying of a three quarter mill tax upon the real and personal property of the citizens of the State for the year 1856, for the use of the General Fund, and to support the Government during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1857.

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th
Sept. 1854.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th Sept., 1855... \$163,850 60 STATEMENT OF BALANCES due from and to the Treasury, on the 30th September, 1355; From the General Fund Peebus... \$350,863 89 From the General Fund Debt Sink.

67,005 29 ing Fund...
From the Treasurer, for balance in the Tressury.
To the School Fund: 101 050 09- 4 501 519 27 .. \$282,667 85 .. 177,647 94— 460,315 79 To the U. S. Deposit Fund: \$6.78

Levenus 10,863 67— 10,876 45

\$164 81 1,169 76— 1,334 57 Auburn and Rochester. \$12.5 to \$2.5 to \$3.5 to

Balance due the Treasury on the 30th Sept 1855. \$67,905 29 CONDITION OF THE FUND.

Balance due the Treasury, (see statement above).

Amount invested in stock launed on account of the
Bank Fund, redoemable in 1836, 6 per cent.... 50,153 32

Deficiency in the fund on the 36th Sept., 1855.... \$16,851 97

The receipts and payments of this fund are estimated for the current year, as follows:

Payments.

4,020 44-6-358,626 40 Showing a deficiency in the Fund, for the year ending on the 30th Sept., 1836, of

The present debt of that fund is \$6,692,654 37; the increase occurring during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of September, 1855, is \$337,000. Two causes have produced this result. Late in November, 1854, the Controller sold, or rather completed, a sale commenced by his predecessor of the Hudson and Berkshire Railrond, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 178 of the Laws of 1840, and Chapter 471 of

Total.

The aggregate of the Sinking Funds, in the charge of the Controller, applicable to the redemption of the above etock, amounted to \$126,888 04 on the 30th September last (see the fund statements).

tember last see the fund statements).

School FUND.

The situation of this fund remains substantially the same as stated in the last Annual Report of the Controller. Its capital has been increased, during the past fiscal year, \$32,808.89. Table C annexed to this report will show the items of such increase and the precise method of the investment of the entire fund.

SALES OF NON-RESIDENT LANDS FOR TAKES.

The amendment of the law at the last seeson of the Legislature, relative to the sale of lands for non-resident taxes, by restoring the powers and duties of this department to its former condition, as connected with their sale and redemption, cannot but operate beneficially to all parties interested in them, as well as to the State itself.

The past year's experience in the Controller's Office

department to its former condition, as connected with their sale and redemption, cannot but operate beneficially to all parties interested in them, as well as to the State itself.

The past year's experience in the Controller's Office has developed a new and formidable difficulty connected with the prompt and proper performance of the duties imposed upon that department in relation to non-resident lands. The originators of the law which placed the collection of taxes upon those lands upon the State, evidently never contemplated an increase of the quantity, or, at least, of the number of different lots to be returned to this office, or that a conflict between the State and the local authorities, where such lands were situated, could possibly arise. When the present system was entered upon, large quantities of unoccupied lands were situated in the different interior counties of the State, and to enable those counties to realize the amount of the taxes thus levied within their respective borders, the State assumed, or rather advanced, the amount in money, looking for indemnity to their future redemption by the owners thereof, or by their sale to parties desiring to purchase the same.

This class of lands then consisted of tracta, townships and their subdivisions, containing at least a reasonable amount of acres in each. Upon the periodical sale of those lands the State was a compulsory purchaser of more or less of the tracts thus sold, and became the owner, without a conflict as to title with any local authority. The system worked well, without any material loss to the State.

The present embarrassment, relative to the management of the tax department in the Controller's office, arises from the immense increase of the number of lose returned as non-resident land, in some of our most populous and flourishing cities in the State. No detence exists against making subdivisions of land actually non resident, and the spirit of speculation, or the real demand for city or village lots, has resulted in multiplying the numb

purposes alone, and subject by law to a sale for years of possession.

It will be clearly seen that while the State, or an individual, might obtain the fee of a lot under the provisions of the law for the collection of non-resident laxes, the possession of the same might be postponed an indefinite number of years.

An escape from such a dilemma was effected with difficulty the past year by an essignment of the certificates authorized under the county sale made in 1852. This evil must and will increase each succeeding year, and cannot but deterindividuals from purchasing non-resident lots situated within the bounds of municipal corporations; if this conclusion be correct the purchases of that class of non-resident land must be made by the Controller for the State, and the Surveyor and Engineer's office soon become, through the Commissioners of the Land office, an office for the sale of city lots.

lect their entire taxes under laws applicable to each lect their entire taxes under laws applicable to each, and make no returns of non-resident land to this office.

The Comptroller would respectfully recommend, fully impressed with the belief that it would result beneficially to all parties in interest, that the collection of all taxes upon property located in the various cities of this State, (not now provided for by existing laws) be placed upon the same footing as those of the laws), be placed upon the same footing as those of the City of Albany, believing the method adopted by that city to be the best now in force in this State. FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Controller would respectfully recommend to the Legislature the passage of a law compelling the deposit, in a department to be created under the name of the Lasurance Department, to be located in the State Hall at the City of Albany, of fifty per cent of the capital of all joint-stock companies, located within this State, in such securities as are authorized by section 8 of the "Act providing for the incorporation of Lasur-"ance Companies, passed June 25, 1853,"

It is not presumed that sound solvent companies will object to this arrangement, as that proportion of their capital, if properly invested according to law, can be held for their benefit by such a department with all the safety that arises from its actual possession by the company itself.

the safety that arises from its actual possession by the company itself.

The expenditures of such a department could not exceed one-twentieth of one per cent upon the capital of the joint-stock companies.

The same obligation resting upon foreign Life Insurance Companies proposing to do business in this State, should be made applicable to Fire Insurance Companies located in other States of the Union, viz: A deposit of securities of like kind and same amount in the hands of the chief financial officer of the State where they are located, before granting them a certificate to transact business in this State.

The basis of this plan, it should be remarked, is, that the mass of insurance business to be done in this State will fall into the hands of joint-stock companies. As an evidence that this is a result that must soon be reached, I would call the attention of the Legislature to the fact of the risks now in force in this State by our joint-stock companies, as before stated, is \$499, 422,647 97, and in the mutual companies, \$183,076, 460 03.

The adentice of this plan would soon make the dif-

The adoption of this plan would soon make the dif-

The adoption of this pair work according ference more apparent.

AUCTION DUTIES.

The amount of duties received the past fiscal year is \$145,022 73, showing an increase during the year of \$35,879 04 over the previous year.

**S35,879 04 over the previous year.

IMPROVEMENT OF RIVERS.

There have been paid from the Treasury during the past fiscal year, for the improvement of Rivers, Creeks and Lakes, the following sums:

Black River. 2.560 Samon River. 32,500 Samon River. 32,500 Rackett River. 2.560 Samon River and Lakes 2,500 Grass River. 2,500 Janable River and Lakes 2,500 Oswegatchie River. 2,500 Janable River. 2,500 Total.

part of this State.

One of the inducements heretofore held forth to the

Legislature, in most instances by the applicants for grants of money for that purpose has been the increased value of lands held by the State, arising from the im-Provement contemplated.

Another has been the fact, that the lumber thus

Another has been the fact, that the lumber thus brought into the market, would, of necessity, pack through a portion of the canals, and furnish an increased revenue to the State from that source.

The first reason for these appropriations has ceased to have any force, as the lands held by the State in the vicinity of these improvements, have been sold and conveyed to the Sacketts Harbor and Saratoga Rallroad Company, by virtue of the act incorporating that Company, and the various amendments thereto.

The second still retains its plausibility; but the Comptroller believes that the money thus appropriated redounds mainly to the benefit of individuals manufacturing lumber on the streams improved by this process in their capacity to float logs to their respective establishments.

Miss Josephine M. Benkelsy of Nerfolk, author of the Disclosures of a Nun, was married on the 5th inst. at Weldon, N. C., to Dr. Sol. Andrews, jr., of North

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856. None of the promotions in the Navy, resulting with their cargoes intact. DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICA.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST A NEWSPAPER.

UNITED SATES SUPREME COURT.

Washisotos, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1856.

No. 28—Jecker, Torre & Co. et al., claimants, vs.
John B. Montgomery. Justice Daniel delivered the
opinion of the Court affirming the decree of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, with costs.

Nos. 42 and 43—Heirs of General La Fayette, plain-

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the petitions of Mr. Groesbeek and Mary R. Pell, asking

mittee:

An Act concerning divorces dissolving the marriage contract.

SECTION I. Divorces may be adjudged, and marriages may be dissolved by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in didition to cases now provided for by statue, in either of the collewing cases:

1. When the hundred has or shall willfully, without just in the hundred his wife for the suace of three years.

3. The cruel and inhuman treatment by the husband of his life so as greatly to impair her health and endanger her life, indering it unsafe for her to cohabit with him.

4. When either party, after the marriage, shall have become, the time of the commencement of the action shall be, and for eyears ext prior thereto shall have been, a confirmed lunary or idiot, or irrecoverably insane.

SEC. 2. The Court shall not grant a divorce for the causes edited in this Act, unless the marriage shall have been lemning or have taken place within this State, and the paras thereto resided in this State at the time of such marriage.

SEC. 3. The Court may deny a divorce in the following sets.

1. When the ground therefor shall appear to have been caused by the procurement or fault, or with the countvance of

ame. SEC. 5. Sections 47, 48, 49 and 59, of article 3, of title 1, of baster 8, of part 2, of the H. S., shall apply to the provisions of

chapter 8, of part 2, of the R. S., smar apply
this set.

SKC. 6. Whenever a marriago shall be dissolved pursuant to
the provisions of this act, the plaintiff may marry sgain during
the lifetime of the defandant, but the defendant shall not marry
until the death of the plaintiff.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE BOWERY SAVINGS-BANK.

The amount of stock on the sine day was \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cycles of stock on the sine day was \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cycles of severage cost \$99\$ [18] \$\psi\$ \$\psi\$ 100 New York State ... 229,263 50 average cost 101 97 \$\psi\$ \$\psi\$ 100 New York State ... 229,263 50 average cost 101 97 \$\psi\$ \$\psi\$ 100 United States ... 229,490 60 average cost 119 12 \$\psi\$ 100 Williamsburgh City ... 2000 00 average cost 119 12 \$\psi\$ 100 Villow States ... 220 00 00 average cost 100 00 \$\psi\$ 100 Tho amount of cesh on hand the same day, was \$\psi\$ 724,960, held by the following Banks:

In Butchers' and Drovers' Bank ... 20,611 64

Prayer by the Rev Mr. REED.

Mr. DENNISTON moved the adoption of the rules of the last House, excepting the orders of business, and that a committee of three be appointed to examamine and report rules to be adopted hereafter.

Mr. ODELL moved to strike out all regarding the appointment of a committee. Carried, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. BREVOORT asked that his name might be recorded as voting for Lyman Odell. Agreed to.

Mr. GLOVER moved that the House proceed in the usual manner, under the majority rule, to elect a Clerk. The House then voted with the following result:

R. U. SHERMAN of Obelia County, was voted for by Merrie.

B. U. SHERMAN of Obelia County, was voted for by Merrie. er by the Rev Mr. REED.